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WINE. 8406
Chateau d'Ale, France,
doz.
It will sell by auction,
on Tuesday, W. S. Williams
and Co's., Lower
N.Y., the 27th instant,
at 1 o'clock.
**TO CLEAR THE PRE-
SENTANT.**
My's and Richmond's
wine, one dozen each
plate, six dozen each
bund
and
erry, three dozen each
s, two dozen each
into, three dozen each
dozen each
red, four and a quarter
STERS.

dozen each
of bottle
each
Mansie signs, No. 4
sale.
8406
octomessure, habes-
dubois
URDAY EVENING.
of Hart's Buildings,
will by auction, on
at 2 o'clk, at his Mart,
varied assortment of
most at the English
—
with new publications
in school books, illus-
trated works, and the ge-
neral literature of the day.
Published on Wednesday.
8406
all by auction, at the
THIS DAY, at eleven
o'clock.
Whitman Mining Cove,
thirteen months old,
best millham.
ms.—Cash. 8393
STEWART will sell by
his Estate, Market-
Y, 21st instant, at one
o'clock, as follows:
s, two years old, a crop
and Devon, out of an
imported bull 8417
AUCTION, at Campbe-
ll's, the 9th January next,
at 1 o'clock, will be
supported Entire Horses,
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M, and
well known, that com-
sidered unnecessary.
known at time of sale.
sa.
ber 19. 8395
considerable quantity
over, December 19, 1843.
are v. Kearney.
the 21st instant, at
of Falmouth, Man-
the Sheriff will cause
Responsible Parties;
severely afflicted.
HENRIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

THE BAY OF ISLANDS. *Nov. 26.* We congratulate our numerous friends at the Bay of Islands, on the improvement of their prospects. As a disposition has latterly been evinced on the part of the Government, to promote the interests of the Bay of Islands, we should be unwilling to make any mistake, which might tend, in any degree, to retard their long-expected prosperity. This, however, we may observe, that it is not too much to expect that the oldest, and only settlements of importance, established in this country, then New Zealand became a portion of the three advantages that, so remarkably proposed to follow from British sovereignty. It will scarcely be credited that, up to this very moment, it has been impossible to obtain a single inch of land (with a valid legal title), at the oldest settlement, and the best known harbour in the Islands of New Zealand. This is, notwithstanding the formidable rivalry of numerous other increasing settlements—supported, in our instance by all the influence of Government, and, in the other, by the real and capital of a powerful Company—the Bay of Islands has maintained its ground as a place of the most serious importance. Under the most serious disadvantages, it is, in proportion to its population, the most important element in the Colony. With common justice, it bids fair to keep pace with its more prosperous rivals. The machinery for the administration of justice has been established. Titles to land, to the extent of nearly thirty thousand acres, have at length been obtained, and, at Port Nicholson, the site of Korororua (which serves for public purposes being made), it appears to be retained by the claimants. Indirectly, a large supply of labour will speedily flow into the district.—The alteration in the duties on foreign caught oil, and its tendency to its becoming an extensive depot. For the following reasons, it is a favourite resort. The establishment of a Collegiate Institution at Waimato, and the cultivation and settlement of Church Missionary land, will give a character and attract settlers to the district. With good management, we venture to predict a rapid increase of population for our numerous friends in the North. By the proposed alteration in the tariff, foreign caught oil, to be added in England on the same terms as British, after having paid a duty, *ad valorem*, in a British colony. If, as is supposed, our colonial ports shall be inundated by American and French whalers, in our home-bound straits, it is evident that our home-bound straits, it is evident that the Islands' worth, most assuredly, have the lion's share. Why has the population not already increased? Because no land has been sold.—The Government would not sell, the claimants could not buy. Who could or expected to lay out capital on buildings or improvements? No. By the purchase of Russell was purchased by the Government at a high price, for re-sale, as the site of a town, not land enough for the foundation of a single store has yet been offered for sale in the whole of the Northern District of the colony. All that is wanting to give an immediate impetus to its progress is a site, near to a site, situated for a town, near to the neighbouring agricultural district. When the settlers shall obtain this, the game will be in their own hands. Let them seek justice from the Government; but let them *rely upon themselves*. Planned with judgment, a town of considerable importance may be laid out at Korororua, and the Government, the Government, convinced from the observations made during our recent visit to the Bay. There will no doubt be many conflicting claims; many opposing interests.—but individual interest must give way to the general good. The Government, it seems, will leave the claimants to settle their claims. Two other courses might have been adopted. The Government might have taken the whole of the land, compensating the claimants; or they might have laid out a town, granting to the claimants all the land not reserved for public purposes. Laid out by Government, it is probable the plan would be adopted, and the Government. By the course to be adopted (as we have seen, in documents which we this day publish), the *onus* is thrown upon the claimants; they are left to please themselves if they can. There is but one way in which the question can be satisfactorily settled. The owner-ship of the site has been satisfactory. The Government, the Government, the rich claimants must unite cordially in some arrangement, having for its object the immediate and final settlement of the plan of a town. For this purpose they must agree to be bound by the opinions of the majority. Arbitrators, to be appointed, with full power to view the ground, and to fix the rate of compensation to be allowed for the land required by the general convenience, and adjust all differences as to boundaries, &c. With the least possible delay after the sanction of the Government shall have been obtained, the plan will be feasible, as a means of attracting settlers to the Bay, to offer for public competition such parts of the town as may not be required by the present owners, together with an adequate portion of land in the neighbourhood, suited for agricultural purposes. With the means now at their disposal, the prospect of the Bay of Islands, have it in their power to force one of the most attractive settlements in New Zealand.

THE ACCIDENT AT MANUKAU. *Nov. 26.* Last night, a certain Native, of whose name Ruhe was one of the crew of the *Paki* another, together with a European, were coming from the southward in the direction of Auckland, some ten or twelve in number; they arrived at a place called Nga Mako, but the wind was foul, the European was anxious to pull on, though it was late in the evening, and the Native harbour, the natives were so much distressed, but they did not remain quietly on shore, but by dint of persuasion on the part of the European, they at last consented to pull on, they had passed the main channel of Manukau, and were drawing near this side when they were surprised by a strong wind, and the boat was blown out, "Let us go ashore," the natives cried, "Let us go ashore," the natives cried, "Let us go back to our friends, but his friends still remained on the shoal; the waters covered it and overwhelmed them, one clung to the bottom of the canoe, then taking a last look at all around, they sank to rise no more, and the only survivor was a Native that the European should be obtaining, that he did not listen to what the natives said! Henceforth when you that are guides to Europeans come to the side of the water, and find it unfit for crossing, remain quiet where you are, do not, by the urgency of the European, be hurried into any rash decision.

Natives, this is it, beginning at Ngahina, thence along the West Coast, thence to Whopu, thence to Whaupu, thence to Waikangaroa, thence to Te Kōwhiri, thence to Rarangi, thence to Te Kōwhiri, thence to Rarangi, thence to Te Kōwhiri, thence to Paketia, thence to Haratahi, thence to Waiipire, thence to Parahara, thence to Mautere, this is the finishing line on this side, direct over the West Coast, and direct to the River.

Enough, these lands are described lest they should be taken by any person, that they may remain a reserved estate, for us and for our children, henceforth and forever. Witness our names.

Te Kune, Te Tinnu,
Te Hamihiki, Te Wenu,
Te Kōwhiri, Te Kōwhiri,
Hikiri, for the Ngatiwaka tribe.

THE DISPENSARY.—The public meeting, on Thursday last, in favour of the establishment of the Auckland Dispensary and Hospital, was a gratifying evidence that the people of this Colony, though exiles from home, have not lost their national prejudices behind them. The good old British practice of providing succour for our suffering fellow-creatures, and that it may be ever ready at need, was supported in the most earnest and cordial manner by the people of every class and opinion, while the general feeling was, that the extinction of all differences, and the adoption of the broadest plan of universal utility. The business of the meeting was opened by His Excellency the Governor, who gave assurance of his warmest co-operation, and of his readiness to use his private capacity, and accepted the office of patron to the institution. It was a pleasing feature in the day's proceedings, that the first resolution was proposed and seconded, respectively, by the Rev. J. F. Churton and the Rev. Baptist Petit Jean, the representative of the Jewish community, and the distinguished Chalmers, the representative of the Roman Catholic faith; while the members of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan persuasions were no less cordial in their support. If the motives which have given birth to the institution had however been less powerfully excited, a sound policy would have been to have proceeded more cautiously to public favour. No person would believe, who has not witnessed, the harrowing feelings, whether of endurance or of commiseration, which are perpetually excited in England by the operation of the poor laws. Hitherto the British colonies have been exempt from the consequences which they bring in their train, and have been secured from the contamination of their influence by the spontaneous charity which dictates such institutions as this. That New Zealand may long be an example that there is no need of a compulsory provision for the necessity of sickness, and that the poverty, in the earnest hope which beats in every generous heart. We do not doubt, therefore, that the objects of this public charity will be immediately and cordially taken up by all those who had not the general feeling to support the hearty and harmonious meeting which we have witnessed. The committee propose to meet on Wednesday next, at the Exchange Hotel, to make an instant detail of intended proceedings, when all the members, it is hoped, will attend; and the committee are glad to receive for any assistance or suggestion, and to be assured of the liberality of the establishment. Additional subscriptions are solicited, and it is requested immediate payment may be made to the treasurer, A. Kennedy, Esq., at the Bank. *Bis dat, qui cito dat.*—*Auckland Times.*

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.—We are glad to find, from the rapidly decreasing number of immigrants temporarily employed on the public works, that the settlers have not been slow in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded to them by the recent extensive introduction of labour from the United Kingdom. It is earnest to the legitimate work of colonization, cultivation, and production. Our fellow-colonists are acting wisely. Labour will never again be so cheap as at the present moment. When it is discovered by the Government at home, that the Local Government is not prepared to expend the emigration-fund in disbursing the general expenses of the Government, and that the cost of the recent arrivals will, for the present at least, fall upon the treasury at home, no more emigrant ships need be expected. But, in the mean time, cabin passengers, and even the lowest class of labour, will continue to flow into the district. We know of several, and have heard of many such now on their way or about to embark for Auckland. Capital, and the demand for labour, will go on increasing, but the number of labourers will continue to increase, and the result, therefore, the price of labour will rise. Those who are engaged in agricultural, or any other operations requiring labour, will do well to see the present moment. Already there are indications that the immigrants force an early rise in the rate of wages. *Ferbum sat.*—*Auckland Chronicle.*

LABOUR.—It is some credit to Auckland, that the people have not been deterred by the gloomy appearance of things, and despite of all its present hindrances, in land claims and land purchases, there has yet been found sufficient energy and activity to absorb, into useful employment, the large number of immigrants who have been sent to the colony. Although the aggregate number of these people was not more than equal to one-third of our existing population, in Auckland, when they arrived, they are, in this very short space of time, almost all decently and comfortably engaged. This is the more to be considered, that the immigrants are, because it might reasonably have been expected that some difficulty would have arisen, from the delay in farming operations, which the unsettled state of Government arrangements still imposes,—and because at the time when the *Thetis* of the Government arrived, these ships were so unfortunate that the immigrants had been delayed so long. The present circumstances, however, and the future prospects of these immigrants have settled down into that safe position, that they themselves, as well as those who preceded them in emigration to our shores, have been rendering their aid to their advent.—*Auckland Times.*

Just as we are going to press, a report has reached us that Mr. Stephenson's vessel is wrecked. It went ashore on Sunday, somewhere to the northward of the entrance of Hokianga harbour. She was not injured, and when the wind moderated, Mr. Stephenson and his crew anticipated getting her adrift, but the natives came down upon him, as wreckers, and plundered the vessel of every thing moveable. What people can this be, that have so committed themselves as to plunder? In this report

PROGRESS OF NELSON.—It is about ten months since the first immigrant ships for Nelson arrived in New Zealand. They found on their arrival the most careful arrangements made for collecting whatever duties they could pay, and no contribution be made liable to pay to the Government. They arrived at Nelson, and found no provision made for settling any claims between individual and individual, but only such as could ensure the satisfaction of all individuals. In consequence of the Government allowed difficulties of communication or expense of officers, or any other excuse, to interfere with the collection, or forwarding to the public coffers, whatever rates, or taxes, or customs, the law would be collected. On the other side. What they could pay to us? Who can answer? The constables who are supposed to watch over and maintain the peace in this place, have they yet been paid anything? Tradesmen who have supplied materials, or contracted for and performed work for the government, which they are not to be paid for? A gaol has been built, and it is said to have about half the size which is required; court house has been purchased, and the bills drawn to pay for it have been dishonoured. The trade of the place, which helps so largely to support the government, has been shut up to this time, never being protected by even the ordinary provision for the recovery of debts. The Post-office falls not to absorb its sixpences and its shillings in due order, but where is the responsible Postmaster, who is bound to look to the accommodation of the public for these payments? An honorary Postmaster has been named, but is full of other Government duties, and can only perform this duty properly by a more injurious neglect of others more important. Up to this time, the Government has been to us a mere colonial sharper; during the voyage wherever money was to be drawn, it was the business of the various commodities, receiving the money in advance, and never delivering them. Considering the mixed materials of which a new settlement in a country full of whaling stations, and not many days' voyage from penal settlements, is made up, it is not surprising that the community. Left to ourselves, allowed to expend such money as was necessary in the arrangements for the administering of justice and the preservation of the peace, we should have been taxed to about half the amount, and should have provided our own military and naval forces, and our department, except the military and naval. The balance of the account then goes to—prevention from invasion. A large item it is, but of course well worth. It is to be remembered, that all the European powers are most anxious to possess Nelson; during the last century, and its time, when they may conquer the English naval mind through his godchild. The Dutch, because several of their principal merchants are recommended change of air and exercise by their physicians, and look to find both most effectually in these antipodean mountains. The Americans, because their ships are firmly ensconced that, like other vessels of crowns, it would be very expensive, and not to the slightest use. America, too, having exhausted the "far west," and having no more Government land for sale, looks longingly hitherward. Under these circumstances, it would be recommended that we do not so proclaim our independence of Great Britain, but instead, as a milder measure, and on the whole somewhat more feasible, it would be well perhaps to remind our rulers that however out of use, however apparently chimerical such an idea may appear, it is the only thing that there is such a thing as justice, that what was intended in those first days when elms vanished at God's word, that justice should be a condition of man's healthy existence, of his well-being. That, though without the slightest intention of punishment, and without enforcing the right, yet we believe that the right and the just will not, cannot, be outraged with impunity. That as certainly as by the rotation of the earth night follows day, and day night, so quite as certainly, as unavoidably, as punishment follows sin, that in this instance the punishment will be, that instead of a prosperous rapidly rising settlement, full of healthy love for the mother country, there will be either a failing and, because weakly an expensive child to nurse and rear, or a pestilence enough to fight through these untrustworthy difficulties of childhood. There will be a power with a sting in it, the more dangerous for its external and nominal relationship. Already the views entertained by the settlers in New Zealand as to colonial government are vastly altered from the views of the early emigrants. Accounts of colonial mismanagement, and of once in seditionous colonies, and looked on as unalloyed fictions, are beginning to appear very much like realities. Those grumbling colonies that used to give so much trouble after, have all more cause.

Nelson Examiner.

policy). Great credit is due to the whole party for their forbearance, as the most effectual method of settling these matters is to leave them to the strong hand of the law. The absence of Mr. Howard will doubtless embolden the Maories to be still more arrogant, and we trust that there will be no inducement to any of the white men, but that they will leave it to the authorities to set things right, however provoking they may find it to be noisily bullied by people not in sufficient strength to save themselves from a good beating. We are not aware what course it is intended to take, and we are glad that Captain Wakefield and Mr. H. A. Thompson were about to proceed immediately to the Motupitui with a body of constables, to "make the tie" of some natives, and summarily deal with them for a further display of peace, and we believe that these originals will be sent to the gallies, but that it has been abandoned for the present, at least upon the ground that no actual assault had been committed by the Maories, and that it would be unwise to make any display of an attempt to punish the Maories, until evidence or completion of the offence would render futile.—*Nelson Examiner*.

THE COPPER MINE AT THE GREAT BARRIER.—We have great pleasure in being able to inform our readers, that the practical commencement of mining in this place has been of the most satisfactory nature. In modern days, nothing has attracted more public attention, than the ventures of Mining Companies, the promoters of the present case, we are informed, upon disinterested authority, the quality and quantity of the ore has been found upon actual *exploration*, to be superior to the average of any copper mines now known. The success of the enterprise, and the anticipated mine, not-natives in the business, and pretty good judges, who have visited the barrier for the purpose of becoming shareholders have been disappointed in their application. If reports are not exaggerated, there is a prospect of a very successful enterprise, and we earnestly watch for decisive information upon the subject, in that sort of detail which will be a guarantee for truth in the report, and in the mean time our readers may rely upon the fact, that the result of the commencement of the work has been very satisfactory.—*Auckland Advertiser*.

COUNTY COURT.—At length has been announced, in the *papers of the Government*, and in the papers of the colony, that the Officer administering the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs and appoints that, for the purposes of a certain ordinance, &c., "the islands of New Moutter and New Leinster, with the islands adjacent to the said islands, be called the District of Nelson, and, &c., that a County Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction be holden monthly at Nelson, in the said district of Nelson; and that the first sitting, &c., is to be on the third Tuesday in January, 1843." This being the case, we are glad to see that, and dated the 14th September, 1842;—not long, it would seem, before there was urgent want of the same, or perhaps it may appear to some not at all before there was want. Now, then, make a clean conscience of it you who can. There will be no quarreling for the position, and becoming at that *pro. tem.* day of judgment. You who have no other faith than that of get money when you can, pay money when you *want*, look to it, and "on or before" the third Monday in that month of January, 1843, necessity enforced virtue, get your position, and steam up high enough, and for once in your lives, at least, *pay*.—*Nelson Examiner*.

(Extracts from the New Zealand Messenger, a paper printed in the native language; translated for the Auckland Chronicle.)

Is the October number the Editor commends his instructive article, addressed to the chiefs and other natives, who were imbibing low and degrading habits, to induce them to adopt a gentlemanly conduct, that they might be fit to associate with the respectable; three reasons were laid down why your undertakings are not productive, idleness, prodigality, and pride: the first of these three, idleness, has been fully despatched on, but the concluding topics yet remain to be spoken of; therefore I consider it necessary for our position, and what he has begun, when he returns from the northward, and devote this number to the discussion of other subjects.

Suppose I throw out a few suggestions of my own to the cultivator of the soil, that he may not confine himself to the old system, but that he may learn from the other articles of native economy, and to them only, for although potatoes and other native productions are good, yet the principal and best production is wheat; just reflect on the many pounds sterling that are sent out of the colony in one year; just reflect on the loss of our position, and that if this were to continue, the country would be impoverished, but supposing a native were to raise wheat, then a portion of the money that is now sent to Sydney and the colonies across the water, would be received by the cultivator. But, you will say, how can a native understand the culture of European food? Now I believe you could understand very well if you possessed a disposition for the work, and as it may not be accomplished so satisfactorily by the spade husbandry, use the plough, when you hear this, you will say, but how can a native get a plough? This is the point I wished to arrive at—buy one, now listen to my opinion as to the manner in which you would be able to do this—for instance: a chief sees a quantity of his land lying waste, he says, I will sell this to the Queen, he writes to her, and brings the fit note to her, soon all arranged, now instead of insisting on blankets, or any of the numerous other perishable articles, being given for payment, let him rather make agreement for oxen or horses, a plough, with a certain portion of money, and harrows to break the soil, and bring the fit note to her, and the plough, and the ground well prepared, he purchases with the remainder some seed-wheat for the European to sow: thus it is accomplished, he leaves it to spring up and grow, when ripe, he again collects his people together to the harvest, they reap the wheat, and the fit note to her to thrash, dress, and free it from the husk, at once he has an article that will be bought by the white people, and which will yield a handsome profit—do not say it cannot be done, because we have no

for, although your field may be large, it will not take so long to work with the oxen or horses that you purchase.

Therefore, I say, make this respectable occupation your own, 'twas with this view that the Queen settled Europeans in your country, that the customs of yore might be effaced, when you behold the industrious habits of her natives, that you be reminded of the diversity of European customs, some are good, some are bad,—and this is written to persuade the natives to follow these examples that are good, and to re-buke those who imitate such as are bad, to efface, which, the newspaper shall constantly urge, natives not to adopt, the practices of Europeans, holding out a warning to you all, lest your characters be assimilated to theirs.

A law respecting Cattle that are wandering about the Country; passed on the 11th of March, 1842.

Whereas the Governor and his Legislative Council perceiving, that numbers of cattle were wandering up and down the country, breaking into fences, and trampling on cultivations, therefore this law was enacted.

First,—If any cattle shall enter into a cultivation, that is surrounded by a good fence, and shall not be driven away, the owner may be growing therein, it shall be lawful for the person belonging to the cultivation, to appeal to the Magistrate, who shall have power to hear and determine the case, and on being satisfied by some credible witness as to the amount of damage done, shall award to the owner of such cultivation, any sum as compensation for the articles destroyed, not exceeding twenty pounds.

Second,—If any cattle shall be found wandering in the highways of a town, or village, the owner of such beast shall be fined five shillings for every beast so found.

Third,—For the purpose of this Ordinance being strictly fulfilled, let all men understand that the speaker of in this law are these,—horses, cows, sheep, goats, and pigs.

Fourth,—This law shall come into operation on the 25th of April, 1842.

(Signed) THE GOVERNOR.

[We publish this ordinance for the information of natives, that they may know how to act, should they suffer loss by the trespass of the cattle of Europeans, as well as to caution them against suffering their own animals to wander on the lands of Europeans.—Editor.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

GROCERIES, FINEST WARE, AND SADDLERY.

M. R. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on **THURSDAY, the 23rd instant**, at eleven o'clock precisely, one case **CUTLERY**, containing an assortment of the following articles, viz.:

Table knives
Table forks
Desert knives
Desert forks
Knives
Sportsmen's knives
Razors
Butchers' knives
Ditto steels
Razor straps

FLAYED WARE.

Liquor flasks
Walters
Bottle stoppers
Court fans
Pickle ditta
Pur turquoise toilet jugs
Ditto ditto ditto vases

Steel pens and holders.

Terms at sale. 8357

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

M. R. BLACKMAN is instructed to sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on **FRIDAY, the 24th inst.** of December, 1842, at twelve o'clock, all the right, title, and interest of Joseph Newton, in and to the splendid Agricultural Farm on the Tumut River, well known as **DARBAKARA.**

This property consists of a well built Blah Cottage, containing five rooms and convenient out houses, immediately adjoining the fertile banks of the tortuous Tumut, on the Port Phillip Road, distant from Yass about 70 miles; on the Tumut River, there is a substantial stock and milking yard with six divisions, capable of holding 1500 head of cattle. There are about one hundred acres of land fenced in as paddocks. Fifty-five acres are under a good crop of hay, now ready for the scythe.

ALSO,

Seven tons of Stacked Hay, and a few Agricultural Implements, which will be auctioned at the time of the sale.

The above estate, which, in addition to the many advantages it possesses as an agricultural, has been and still is used as a Dairy Farm, for raising and pre-miluminally adorning from the sweetness of its ever luxuriant hangings.

This valuable Farm will be sold on the day named, subject to a governing clause upon a fee of £10, being arrears of squating licence, which is at the same time inclusive to 30th June, 1843.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer, or to Mr. George Charles Stewart, Accountant and Agent, Macquarie-street, Sydney. 7718

TEA.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street and Charlotte-place, **TUESDAY, the 30th instant**, at ten o'clock precisely.

Four chests of **Yokohama Tea**

Ex Isabelle Anne.

One hundred and ninety-eight half chests Canton, *H. N. & Co. Importers.*

Terms at sale. 8321

MIXED HERD OF CATTLE.

By order of the Reverend.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street and Charlotte-place, **THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.** of December, at eleven o'clock.

The following mixed herd of cattle, viz. —

173 cows, chiefly broken to haul
50 heifers, three years old
80 steers, three years old
80 heifers, two years old
50 steers, two years old
90 yearlings of both sexes
3 bulls

534 head of cattle, more or less, the property of the late Mr. George Harper, now depasturing at his place, called **Charlotte place**, at Dist hole Flat, or Dryburgh, in the county of King, on the Lachlan or Fish River, a purchase of nine hundred and eighty-seven acres and some more, from the government run, which the purchaser can have free for one year, excepting twenty acres on a clearing lease.

All cattle under six months old will be given in; the cattle to be delivered at the station ten days after the sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Twenty per cent. cash deposited on the fall of the hammer; the balance to be paid in four equal instalments, on the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th day after the day of sale, and subject to the approval of the Auctioneer. 497

Horses and Ponies, Cows, and Milking Goats.

M. R. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the New Cattle Market, **THURSDAY, the 30th instant**, at eleven o'clock precisely.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN DE WILKINSON, ESQ.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES AT BRINKLEY,
ADJACENT TO TWELVE ACRE
AT THE NORTH SHORE.
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed
to sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner
of George-street and Charlotte-place, **THIR-**
TEN lots of land, situate on the north side of
the said street, at eleven o'clock precisely.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES AT BRINKLEY,
ADJACENT TO TWELVE ACRE
AT THE NORTH SHORE.
That described in the Title Deeds:—
All that piece of parcel of land, containing
by admeasurement one hundred acres, more or
less, lying and situate in the district of Brinkley,
in the Parish of St. John's-wards and Chagallito-
the south side of the Duke of George Farm, bearing
east 64 chains; on the east by a north line of 19
chains; on the north by a west line of 58 chains
10 fms; on the west by the right of way on the west
by those ponds; which said parcel of land is
called by the name of Charlotte Farm, and
LEASE OF TWO ROOSES OF LAND
AT THE NORTH SHORE.
The unexpired term of lease of 50 years, of
all that place or parcel of land, situate and being
between the said Port Jackson and the Harbour of Port
Jackson, containing Twelve Acres; bounded on
the north by John Bick's allotment; on the west
by the said Port Jackson; on the east by the said
port by the present public road to Lane Cove;
on the south by Maria Bick's allotment; and on
the south-west by an allotment of Susanne
Lorander, and adjoining the residence of R. H.
Browne, Esquire, Superintendent of Water
Police.
The plan of the above are on view at the Mart
of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 7865
Palma, Colours, Stationery, &c.
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction,
at his Mart, the corner of George-street and
Charlotte-place, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on **WED-**
NESDAY, the 11th instant.
One hundred bags patina of various colours
all new
Shed, lead, tallow, lins, glassware
Hardware
Tartarin red and cream of tartar
Carbonate soda, ginger, essence of lemon, and
all painted hardware
Dram flasks and plated ware
Terms at sale. 8291
The Ship-surveyors, Freemasons, &c.
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction,
at his Mart, the corner of George-street and
Charlotte-place, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at his Mart, George-
street and Charlotte-place,
Five large pieces of the Harbour of Port
Two ploughs, Willingham's pattern
Six kitchen ranges with oven and boiler
Thirteen dozen shipwrights axes, adzes, and pen
knives
One hundred and nine sets caulking iron
Two dozen rakes and six dozen spades
One brass and two brass foundry
One case of guns, containing two dozen
Twelve dozen socket or turning gouges
Terms at sale. 8292
TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, DRAPERS,
&c.
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction,
at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-
place, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st instant, at
eleven o'clock precisely, the following:
Four cases superior Queen's Dresses
One ditto Superf Cashmere, Coat Bodies, &c.
(One ditto Super Jaccottet, Book, and Victoria
Robes)
Three ditto Gileams
Three ditto White Drill
One ditto Black Broad
Two ditto checked Dril
One ditto bleached Duvion
Two ditto Tailorshells and Comestibles
One bale Linc Tick
One ditto Druggists, Checks, and Stripes
Two ditto Turons
Three cases of made Clothes
One ditto H. Cord Mulin Morning Gowns,
Chemises, &c.
One belt truss Carpeting fenders
Five ditto Woolpacks
Three ditto bleached Linens
One case Comb, Hair, and Tooth Brushes
All parcel Goods
Three cases red suit Glaze
Twenty boxes Mould Candles
One ditto Trip Cornice
Twenty cases Mustard
Terms at sale. 8546
WOOL AND SHEEP.
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public
auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-
street and Charlotte-place, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st
instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely,
Seventeen Bales of Wool of excellent quality,
and of many different kinds, the following:
Shirey, at present departing at Blair Du-
gald and Avail Creek, near Mullumbidgee, from
which the above was taken.
The Sheep consist of—
1st. Corra's Flock
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Twenty-one Hughes and Stuyvesant
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction,
at the Store of Messrs. Kewberry and
Associates, near the Jetty, on
FRIDAY, the first instant, at ten o'clock pre-
cisely.

In consequence of the Land Sale in Pitt-
street, eleven lots have been offered, other sales to
follow at the Mart on that day.

Sugar, pepper, and media plates, laking,
corer, plantin, and other descriptions of dishes,
and various articles of food, such as—rice, corn,
cocoa, beans, tea, sugar, and cream,
and various articles of food, such as—rice, corn,
cocoa, beans, tea, sugar, and cream,
peppers, salts, &c., of patterns in great variety.
Terms at sale. 8506

PROPOSABLE INVESTMENT OF

THREE ELEGANT ALLOTMENTS,
SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF FIFTY AND MARKET
STREETS, IN THE

CITY OF ADELAIDE.

Now in the occupation of Mr. Thornton, Cabinet-maker, directly opposite

THE LAW OFFICE OF V.D.N.R.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY
M^r. SAMUEL LYONS, on the premises,
on **FRIDAY**, the first instant, at two o'clock
precisely, in pursuance of instructions
received from the Attorneys of Mr. Peter Quigley,
the Proprietor and former occupant of the Property.

Three Allotments being in the very heart of the
city, at the junction of two of its principal
streets, and commanding the view of the city,
of capitalists, in fact the situation would alone
declare their merit, without one word in their
favour from me; and I am glad to state the estimated
value of such property for building purposes is so
apparent to require any comment.

The allotment adjoin the premises of Mr. Z.
T. Wilson, and next to the late Dr. McKim's,
Mr. McVillie's, Messrs. Bourne and Co.'s, the
Victoria Theatre, and other establishments,
merchandise, &c.

LOT —

Is situated at the corner of Pitt and Market Streets.

DIMENSIONS,
Law of Grant, Building Line.

Frontage to Pitt-street..... 97 10
Depth on South side 37 10
Ditto North side 63 6
Width at back adjoining Lot 3..... 50 3

Lot 3.—The lot containing the site of the
Mr. Thornton's Furniture Shop is built upon this
allotment.

LOT II.

Is situated in Pitt-street, bounded on the south
by the House and Shop in the occupation of
Mr. Z. T. Wilson, Book and Shoe Maker, and on
the north by Lot 1.

DIMENSIONS,
Per Line of Grant, or Per Building Line.

Frontage to Pitt-street..... 21 7
Depth on South side 37 10
Ditto North side 63 6
Width at back adjoining Lot 3..... 50 3

A right of entrance ten feet wide, opening
from a gateway adjacent to the west side of
this lot, was given to the purchaser of this Lot. Mr.
Thornton's residence is upon this allotment.

LOT III.

Is situated in Market-street, to which it has a
frontage of fifteen feet, by a depth of 37 feet,
and the purchaser will have a right of
entrance to go down to the water side, eight
feet wide, and twelve feet high, which
divides this lot from lots one and two.

This lot contains a good portion of the Market-
street of the upper part of any building which
may be erected upon this allotment would be in-
creased to twenty-three feet, which is the width
of the street.

Mr. Thornton's kitchen and a shed are erected
upon this allotment.

The position of each may be inspected at the
Auction Mart, from which every particular of
the locality can be ascertained.

The position of the allotments for all business
purposes is first-rate, and unexcelled in any
part of the City.

In a few years, when the intended improve-
ments in the neighbourhood of the Circular
Wharf, &c., have been completed, and Pitt-
street (already entered with the Royal Victoria
Hotel) is opened up, the frontage of the metropoli-
tan, how greatly will the value of this prop-
erty be augmented!

TERMS UNRESERVEDLY.

A deposit of five per cent. on the whole
Terms.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit; for
the residue a liberal credit will be given.

8279

GUY'S BUREAU.

Commencing immediately for Mercantile Establis-
ments, Resideable Dwellings—Bourne,
Swore, Brown, &c., with frontages to three
streets; namely, Margaret-place, Clarence
place, and Kent-street.

M^r. SAMUEL LYONS has the pleasure to
announce that he has received instructions
from James Dobson, Esq., of Melbourne,
to sell by public auction, at his Mart, at the
corner of George street and Charlotte-
place, on **MONDAY**, the 2nd January, 1848, at
eleven o'clock precisely.

Two large and fine premises, including the
stone-built two-story residence at the corner of
Clarence-street, and Margaret-place, formerly
occupied by Mr. Dobson, and two Verandah Cot-
tages fronting Kent-street.

In consequence of the central and superior
situation of this property, and the many equali-
ties it possesses, the following terms have been
agreed, has determined to divide it into **NINE**
ALLOTMENTS, the frontages vary from thirty
feet to fifty-six feet, and the depth varies from
thirty-five feet to twenty-two feet six inches.

Each lot has been so arranged, that it will
be to the advantage of a reserved passage at
the rear, according to the nature of the building
over the whole of the frontage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOTS.

LOT 1.

Contains twenty feet eight inches frontage to
Clarence-street, with forty-six feet depth.

LOT 2.

Contains twenty feet eight inches frontage to
Clarence-street, with forty-six feet six inches
depth.

LOT 3.

Contains twenty-four feet eight inches frontage
to Clarence-street, with forty-six feet six
inches depth.

On Lots 2 and 3, there are erected Verandah
Cottages, with sheds at the rear, having also
the advantages of a reserved passage between
Lots 2 and 3, and leading to Lot 4.

LOT 4.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 5.

Contains eighteen feet two inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 6.

Contains twenty-four feet eight inches frontage
to Clarence-street, with forty-six feet six
inches depth.

On Lots 5 and 6, there are erected Verandah
Cottages, with sheds at the rear, having also
the advantages of a reserved passage between
Lots 5 and 6, and leading to Lot 7.

LOT 7.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 8.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 9.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 10.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 11.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 12.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 13.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 14.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 15.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 16.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 17.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 18.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 19.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 20.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 21.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 22.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 23.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 24.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 25.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 26.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 27.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 28.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 29.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 30.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 31.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 32.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 33.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 34.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
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Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

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Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 44.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 45.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 46.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 47.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 48.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 49.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 50.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 51.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 52.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 53.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 54.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 55.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 56.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 57.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 58.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 59.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 60.

Contains sixteen feet eight inches frontage to
Kent-street, with fifty-one feet depth.

LOT 61.

Contains sixteen feet eight

[illegible]